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from our past. The financial management of the Civil War, by Ernest L. Bogart; Lessons from English taxation in the present war, by Carl C. Plehn; Taxation and business, by Lucius Teter; The income and excess-profits taxes, by Thomas S. Adams; Bond issues and the money market, by William A. Scott; War finance and the federal reserve banks, A. C. Miller.

National expenditure. First and second reports of select committee.
(London: King. 1917. 5d.)

Primary days and election days as holidays. An instance of governmental absurdity and waste. (Chicago: Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency. 1917. Pp. 11.)

War excess profits tax. (Chicago: Halsey, Stuart & Co. 1918.)

Population and Migration

NEW BOOKS

JENKS, J. W. and LAUCK, W. J. *The immigration problem. A study of immigration conditions and needs.* Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 1917. Pp. xviii, 605. \$1.75.)

The present edition of this book shows an increase of 109 pages over the first edition published in 1912. It includes the text of the immigration act passed over the veto of President Wilson in 1917; and a new chapter by W. W. Husband, formerly secretary of the Immigration Commission, containing an analysis of that act. The last edition covered the census of 1910, and the present edition adds later figures from the annual immigration reports. An appendix gives in some detail the plan of Sydney L. Gulick for putting oriental immigration on the same footing as other immigration, and another contains the text of the California Land Ownership Act. Nineteen additional tables have been added to the appendices since the first edition; but, in the main, the book is still a summary of the work of the Immigration Commission. A brief bibliography, of books only, is given; in which it is noticeable that the only three references on Asiatic immigration are all on the side of the Asiatics, and that no mention is made of books, like Montaville Flowers' *Japanese Conquest of American Opinion*, which hold the opposite view.

What I have said about a certain lack of exactness in former editions (AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, vol. II, p. 675) applies to this one also. For example, the sources of most tables are not given, and in many cases (e.g., pp. 112, 305) the period covered by the tables is not stated; thus compelling a search through the many volumes of the reports of the Immigration Commission to get the exact reference and date. On pages 383 and 385, the percentages for the various races of the illiteracy of those over 14 years of age in proportion to the total immigration of those races are given, with an explanation that this is not satisfactory because of the variation in the numbers below that age. It would have been easy to give the

proportion of illiterates in the immigration over 14 years of age.

Appendix A (p. 408) is evidently taken unchanged from a government pamphlet, and refers to other portions of the pamphlet which are not given in the book at all. No table of the total immigration since 1820 is given except in the form of a chart, which does not supply the exact figures; and no mention is made in that connection of the fact that the basis of the chart was changed in 1905 from total alien arrivals to "immigrant aliens."

As a useful statistical handbook, especially with reference to economic conditions, this work will continue to fill an important place; but for much historical material, and the adequate discussion of many problems, readers must turn to some of the other books mentioned in the bibliography.

PRESCOTT F. HALL.

KAMMERER, P. G. *The unmarried mother.* (Boston: Little, Brown. 1918. Pp. 337. \$3.)

KNIBBS, G. H. *The mathematical theory of population, of its character and fluctuations, and of the factors which influence them.* (Melbourne: Commonwealth Statistician. 1917. Pp. xvi, 466.)

MARCHANT, J. *Birth-rate and empire.* (London: King. 1918. 7s. 6d.)

WYNNE, S. W. and GUILFOY, W. H. *Occupation and mortality. Their for 1914.* Reprint No. 400 from the Public Health Reports, June 8, 1917. (Washington: U. S. Public Health Service. 1917. Pp. 20.)

(Washington: U. S. Public Health Service. 1917. Pp. 20.)

Studies in the mortalities of birth, infancy, and childhood. (London: King. 1918. 1s. 6d.)

Social Problems and Reforms

Industrial Experiences of Trade-School Girls in Massachusetts.

An investigation by the Department of Research of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. Studies in the Economic Relations of Women, Vol. IX. Prepared under the direction of MAY ALLINSON with the advice and criticism of SUSAN M. KINGSBURY. Published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics as Bulletin Whole No. 215; Women in Industry Series No. 10. (Boston: Women's Educational and Industrial Union. 1917. Pp. 275. 80 cents.)

Difficulties which must be overcome in carrying out our new program of national vocational education are revealed by this painstaking investigation. The report may be regarded as a critique of our first attempt to supply special training for female industrial workers since the Boston Trade School for Girls was founded in 1904, but two years later than a similar pioneer girls'